NOTE XXXI.

SOME ADDITIONS TO THE MAMMALIAN-FAUNA OF BILLITON

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In the Notes from the Leyden Museum, 1890, p. 149, I said that *Sciurus prevostii* belongs to the fauna of Billiton; this statement was based upon two specimens procured by the late Teysmann in 1877 in that island and presented to our Museum (cf. Cat. syst. des Mammifères, 1888, p. 26, *m* and *n*). Dr. Vorderman kindly informs me that *Sciurus prevostii* perhaps formerly has been introduced there and afterwards has grown wild. Specimens have been brought over from Mendanao, a small island close to the west coast of Billiton, and are at present living in Billiton in the neighborhood of Tandjong Pandan, N. W. Billiton, in the gardens, having escaped from their cages. He nowhere in the interior observed a single specimen.

According to Dr. Vorderman in Billiton is living the *Cervus*-species known from Banka, viz. *Cervulus muntjac*, moreover the *Kidang* and *Napoe* are very common. In a collection of animals from different localities presented by Dr. Vorderman to our Museum there is a *Tragulus*-specimen, according the label called *Pelandock* by the indigenous — I remember that Dr. Hagen [1]) remarked that in Deli the

1) Die Pflanzen- und Thierwelt von Deli, auf der Ostküste Sumatra's. Naturwissenschaftliche Skizzen und Beiträge, in Kon. Ned. Aardrijkskundig Tijdschrift, 1890, p. 102.

Malays call *Tragulus napu*, *Blandoh*, perhaps a contraction of *Pelandock*.

This Billiton-specimen is quite different in color from all other hitherto described species or varieties and, compared with our very large number of *Tragulus*-specimens, there only is a single specimen with which it agrees, namely an individual collected by Teysmann in Banka: the Banka-specimen is an adult, the Billiton-specimen a nearly adult one (the hindmost molars are not yet developed). As will be clear by reading the following description it most likely can be brought under one of the known species and so I think it correct to describe it not as a new species, but rather as a melanistic variety of

Tragulus napu.

It attains the size of *Tragulus napu* and agrees with this species too in color of the upper parts, that is to say it has such a dark color as the darkest colored specimens of *napu* present. From eye to nose runs a black stripe like in *napu* and *stanleyanus*. Nape of the neck (in *javanicus* the nape of the neck and sides of throat are grizzled, in *kanchil* there is a well defined black band from between the ears along the nape of the neck) and round the throat of a shining black, only interrupted by the well known white throat-bands. In *napu* and *stanleyanus* there are five, in *javanicus* and *kanchil* three white throat-bands meeting on the chin in a broadly developed white spot; in our melanistic specimens however the chin is bald, the bands along the sides of the chin are very small, hardly visible and in the Billiton-specimen only represented by a white spot on the posterior angle of the lower jaw. The three other white streaks are very small and meet together in the Banka-specimen, meanwhile in the Billiton-specimen only the central streak is complete and of the two side-streaks only the posterior half slightly is present. Belly like in *kanchil* with a very well developed dark brown colored line along its middle.

We possess a true *Tragulus kanchil* and a true *Tragulus napu* both collected too in Banka by Mr. Teysmann, and if *kidang* has the same signification as *kanchil* then *Tragulus napu* and *kanchil* may be reckoned to live both in Banka and Billiton, being *napu* in the latter locality represented by a peculiar melanistic variety.

Cercocebus cynamolgos Schreber.

Observed in Billiton by Dr. Vorderman and known by the indigenous under the name *Krah*, exactly like in Deli, Sumatra (cf. Dr. Hagen's book above mentioned, p. 80).

Semnopithecus maurus Schreber.

In Dr. Vorderman's collections from Billiton is an albino-variety of this species. He wrote me that a colony of this variety is living in the neighborhood of Gantoeng, East Billiton, where he however could not procure a specimen, but that the individual he sent to me had been presented to his wife by one of his friends and that it died shortly after its being in her possession.

It is called *lutong* or *loetong* by the indigenous, exactly like in Sumatra.

I demonstrated in 1889, Notes from the Leyden Museum, p. 217, that *S. pruinosus* Desmarest is a mere variety of *S. maurus* Schreber.

In conclusion the following Mammals are stated to inhabit the island of Billiton:

Semnopithecus maurus (albino-variety).
Cercocebus cynamolgos.
Tarsius spectrum.
Sciuropterus vordermanni.
Sciurus albiceps.
» *soricinus*.
» *notatus*.
» *prevostii* (introduced).
Cervulus muntjac.
Tragulus napu (melanistic variety).
Tragulus kanchil (?).
Tupaja javanica.
Rhinolophus trifoliatus.
Vesperugo vordermanni.
Vespertilio muricola.
Emballonura semicaudata.